

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-20, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and National Implementation – a global overview

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IPSI-3 Public Forum, CoP11
Hyderabad, India
7th October 2012



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**



Aichi-Nagoya Outcomes (COP-10 / MOP-5)



Life in harmony,
into the future

47 decisions of COP-10, including:

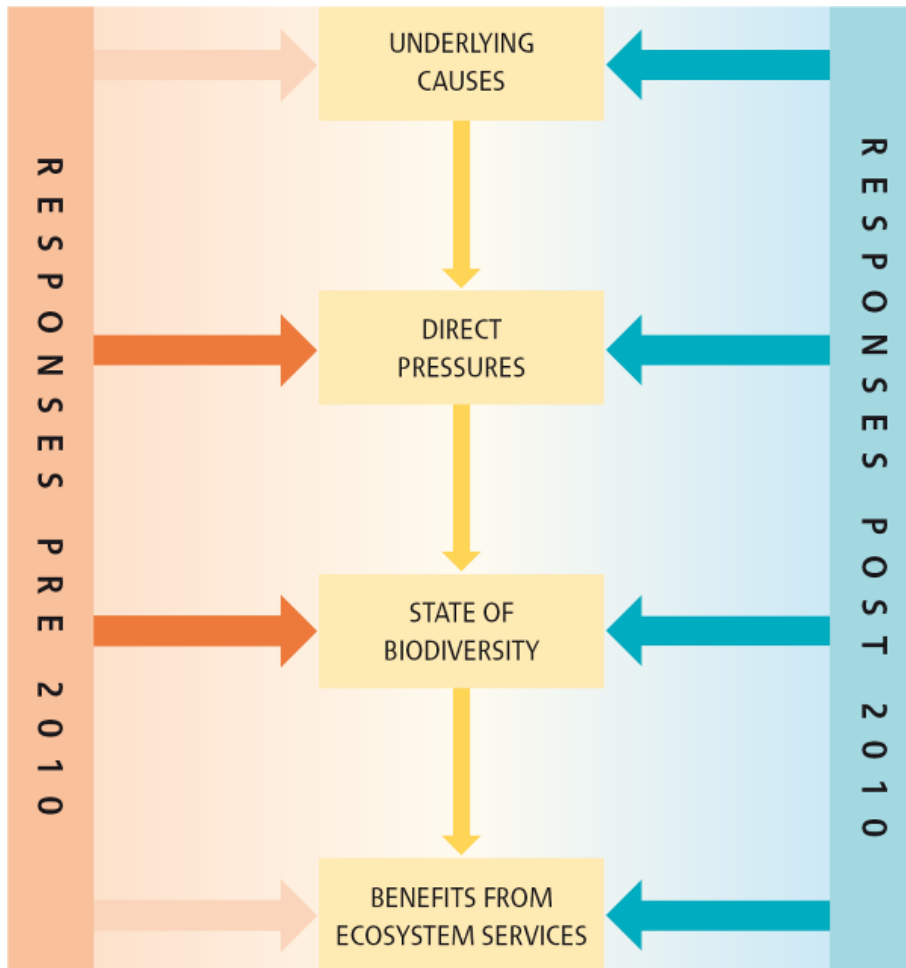
- Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;
- Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
- Strategy for Resource Mobilization;
- Nagoya Protocol on ABS.

17 decisions of MOP-5, including:

- N-KL Protocol on Liability & Redress;
- Strategic Plan for Biosafety Protocol;

Plus declarations from parallel meetings on
Local Authorities & Cities, Parliamentarians,
Biodiversity and Development.

Strategic Goals



A. Address the **underlying causes** of biodiversity loss (mainstreaming) (T1-4)

B. Reduce the **direct pressures** and promote sustainable use (T5-10)

C. **Directly safeguard** ecosystems, species and genetic diversity (T11-13)

D. Enhance the **benefits** to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services (T14-16)

E. **Enhance implementation** through participatory planning, knowledge management & capacity building (T17-20)

Aichi-Nagoya Biodiversity Targets

Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss

Target 1: By 2020, People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Target 2: By 2020, biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounts ...

Target 3: By 2020, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed

Target 4: By 2020, Governments, business and stakeholders have plans for sustainable production and consumption and keep the impacts resource use within safe ecological limits.

Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Target 6: By 2020 all stocks managed and harvested sustainably, so that overfishing is avoided

Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are conserved through systems of protected areas.....

Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives is maintained,

Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services are restored and safeguarded,

Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems,

Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits Sharing is in force and operational

Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected.

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Target 20: By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources,, should increase substantially .

Decision X/2

Decision X/2 on the Strategic Plan urges Parties with the support of other organizations to:

- **Develop national targets by 2012;**
- **Review, update and revise NBSAPs by 2014;**
- Use the revised and updated NBSAPs as effective instruments for the **integration of biodiversity targets** into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies;
- Enable **participation** at all levels;
- **Monitor** and review the implementation of their NBSAPS making use of the set of **indicators**;

Setting national targets

Adapting the global Aichi goals and targets to the national level:

- does **not** mean setting national targets for all 20 global targets -- not all will be relevant to national circumstances;
- **does** mean that targets should be **appropriate** for each country and its particular circumstances (including biodiversity in varying states of biodiversity status, under differing pressures, management regimes, and socio-economic/financial situations);
- and if any national targets **already exist**, a first step could be to examine these in relation to the 20 global targets.

CBD use of the SMART acronym

Specific

Measurable

Ambitious

Realistic

Time-bound

Setting national targets

Australia national targets 1-5:

1. By 2015, achieve a 25% increase in the number of Australians and public and private organisations who participate in biodiversity conservation activities.
2. By 2015, achieve a 25% increase in employment and participation of Indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation.
3. By 2015, achieve a doubling of the value of complementary markets for ecosystem services.
4. By 2015, achieve a national increase of 600,000 km² of native habitat managed primarily for biodiversity conservation across terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments.
5. By 2015, 1,000 km² of fragmented landscapes and aquatic systems are being restored to improve ecological connectivity.

Setting national targets

Australia national targets 6-10:

6. By 2015, four collaborative continental-scale linkages are established and managed to improve ecological connectivity.

7. By 2015, reduce by at least 10% the impacts of invasive species on threatened species and ecological communities in terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments.

8. By 2015, nationally agreed science and knowledge priorities for biodiversity conservation are guiding research activities.

9. By 2015, all jurisdictions will review relevant legislation, policies and programs to maximise alignment with Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy.

10. By 2015, establish a national long-term biodiversity monitoring and reporting system.

The *Satoyama* Initiative and the Aichi Targets

Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss

- **Target 1: By 2020, People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps to conserve and use it sustainably.**
- Target 2: By 2020, biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounts ...
- Target 3: By 2020, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed
- **Target 4: By 2020, stakeholders at all level have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption**



Strategic goal B “Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use”

- Target 5: The rate of loss of all natural habitats halved or brought to zero and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced
- **Target 6: By 2020, all fisheries resources are managed and harvested sustainably**
- **Target 7: By 2020, agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably**
- Target 8: Pollution has been brought to levels that are not detrimental
- Target 9: Invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated
- Target 10: Adverse affects by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized



Strategic goal C “To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity”

- **Target 11: By 2020, 17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine areas are conserved as protected areas and other area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes;**
- Target 12: The extinction or decrease of known threatened species has been prevented ;
- **Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals is maintained.**



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Strategic goal D “Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services”

- **Target 14: Ecosystems that provide essential services are restored and safeguarded;**
- **Target 15: At least 15% of degraded ecosystems are restored, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation;**
- **Target 16: Nagoya Protocol on ABS is in force and operational**



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CBD COP-10 recognised the *Satoyama* Initiative as a...

“potentially useful tool to better understand and support human-influenced natural environments for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being”



Thank You

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